Recent Act of Administration that Is in Direct Violation of the Plain Provision of the Constitution-Blot on ple's money, the cornering of the prodthe National Escutcheon.

The treaty entered into between his royal highness the Sultan of Sulu, Hadgi Mohamad Womel Kiran, ruler of 75,000 slaves and 25,000 freedmen, and President William McKinley of the United States does not recognize the emancipation proclamation issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863. guaranteeing freedom to the slaves in the United States.

The treaty which permits slaveholding among the subjects of President McKinley's protege and employe was transmitted by Adjutant General Corbin to Secretary Root. It has not been sent to the State department. Assistant Secretary Hill said that the document is of a military rather than of a diplomatic character, as it was entered into by the army and the Sultan with the consent of President McKinley.

It is even doubtful whether or not it will be sent to Congress to be formally ratified, in accordance with the rule established for the treatment of documents affecting the relation of the United States with a foreign country and with the Indian tribes.

The State Department is arguing that of fact the so-called treaty is not a treaty at all. But is none the less binding than a solemn promise and agreement made between two governments to respect conditions mutually agreed upon. It has been expressly authorized by President McKinley, although it is a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, which declares:

"Article XIII.: First-Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for some crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States nor in any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Second-Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'

The treaty or contract has been considered at a cabinet meeting and the toleration of slavery and other forms of medieval slavery countenanced by it apparently meet with the approval of not only the President, but all his ad-

It is more than probable that the agreement will be considered as a part of the military operations in the Philippines. A member of the cabinet said to a reporter, in explaining the President's act in agreeing to a recognition of slavery in Sulu, that General Otis was obliged to accept the conditions practically as he found them, and made of a treaty but a contract construed long the lines of an agreement bereen this government and the domese Indian tribes.

Slavery has existed in Sulu, he said, r 300 years, Spain countenanced it, d the Sultan of Sulu would not agree any treaty not according the same ivilege granted by t. . Madrid govament.

a concession, however, he agreed incorporation of an article in the ermitting the slaves to pur- and fail in the United States? ir freedom for \$20 a head, to be paid codin. As there are about 75,600 slaves to als domain, the administration professes to hope that he will be tempted by the opportunity to realize a large revenue of "head money" through slaves taking advantage of President McKinley's beneficence. But | than the citizens of Scottish towns? no provision was incorporated providing for any tribunal or other means of determining when a slave could take advantage of his privilege.

There is a distinct clause in the treaty between his royal highness, the Sultan of Sulu, and President McKinley, which permits him to practice polygamy. This concession is veiled in diplomatic metaphor, which cedes Hadgi Mohamad Womol Kiran the right to conduct his court (and incidentally his do mestic affairs), with pretty much the same liberty that he and his noble ancestors practiced for two centuries.

There is no mention in the treaty of direct financial emolument to the Sultan in properly maintaining his twelve wives, but one of the articles of agreement stipulates that he shall draw from the United States treasury a salary equivalent to 12,000 Mexican dollars a year, to be paid at the rate of 500 American dollars a month.-Washington dispatch.

A Legal View of Trusts.

It is a favorite argument in favor of trusts that they lower the price of commodities, and thus benefit the people On this point, Senators Hanna and Allison, and all the others in their wake. are agreed. They are to be extelled as business enterprises, of a beneficial nature, though they are not yet declared to be benevolent associations. The Texas Court of Civil Appeals puts the proper construction upon them in the San Antonio Gas Company case. This company became a member of a local combine to control the private and pub-He lighting of San Antonio, Texas. It was concluded that the combine lowered the price of gas, but in passing upon the forfeiture of its charter Judge

W. S. Ely, of the higher court, says: "If the combination was made and its object was in restraint of trade and to create a monopoly, the statute denounces it, no matter if the immediate result of the combination may be the tod porary reduction of prices. To fix give this ometion a rate lower than one Because Johnny Carries with it the -nt gob establish higher he statute is to e from beduations

that confidence is very solid!-Appen to Reason.

Tightening the Colls.

One by one, the links in the chain of our slavery are being forged. Hardly a day passes that does not mark an encroachment upon the people's rights. What with the destruction of the peouets of the country, through the workings of innumerable trusts, the brazen disregard of all restraint of law, one would think the limit had been reached. But not so. The Nebraska Independent records another step in the road to the ruin of the Republic-the suppression of the Congressional Record, the only medium through which the people of the United States can know what is being done by Congress. The act has not been consummated as yet, but it is incubating, and before another Congress shall have adjourned, in all probability, will be a fact. The Independent says:

This last conspiracy of plutocracy s more far reaching and dangerous to liberty than any that has preceded it. It is an effort to do what Lincoln said ould not be done, "fool all the people all the time." When the great emancipator made that remark, he had no dea that all the avenues of information would be gathered into the hands of plutocracy. He counted upon the exeof a free press. He never dreamed that the time would come when the President of the United States would refuse to let printed documents circulate through the malls -documents that contained nothing but statistics and references to the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. That McKinley has already done. Now another scheme is on foot. It is the purpose of these traitors, at the next session of Congress o suppress the Congressional Record.

The Congressional Record is the only journal that publishes in detail all the Congress. Its circulation has been had at any of the regular sources of supply, even in the largest cities. The same power that has prevented the popular circulation of the Record, now proposes to suppress it and abolish its publication. Will Americans permit it?

It is the people's right to read the daily proceedings of Congress in full. Their representatives also have an equal right to be heard in full. Both may be readily secured by the advertisement and sale of the Record in every postoffice at cost. Intelligent Americans desire to hear both sides of every question; if given such an opportunity they would study these problems and become as well informed on economics and government measures as the people of Switzerland, to whom every possible opportunity is given.

There should be an insistant demand made in every Populist paper in the Union that Congress should pass a resolution providing for the publication and sale of the Congressional Record at every postoffice and enough printed to supply the demand. We must open the fight on the conspirators, or we will soon be beyond hope. Let every Populist editor charpen up his pencil and go for them. This tenth conspiracy is the worst of all conspiracies.

Municipal Ownership.

Opponents of municipal ownership stablishing a plantation on the scale aver that its employment in this coun- of the experiment at Summerville with try would result disastrously. Why? in business intelligence and business on equal terms with teas holding an eshonesty? Are the citizens of American | tablished place in the markets of the towns more stupid or more dishonest

Take Glasgow, for instance. There In either case tea growing can be unthe street car lines are owned and op- dertaken safely only where the temerated by the municipality. The sew. perature rarely goes lower than 25 deage is cared for by the city. The post- grees Fahrenheit, and never below office department is going to put in op- zero, and where a liberal supply of eration a public telephone plant. The water can be depended upon. There water works are in charge of the city. Gas works are public property and the States where the rainfall is sufficient price of gas has been reduced from for the best results with the ten plant, \$1.14 a thousand cubic feet to 53 cents a thousand.

And yet, doing all these things, the credit of Olasgow is good and the city the growth and manufacture of tea, becan borrow all the money needed for gan about ten years ago. At the bepublic works at 21/2 per cent, interest,

class. 'The day's work of employes has been reduced from fourteen to ten hours, wages have been increased and uniforms are furnished free of expense this should suffice for the object in to employes.

1898 the street railways paid \$50,000 under the local conditions of soil, cliinto the benefit fund, paid interest, rent and expenses, paid \$100,000 for the keeping up of equipment and had a

clear surplus of \$200,000. Compare this record with that of the typical American street car company, compute the differences and reflect on the benefits of municipal ownership.

Populist Financial Principles. The People's party believes concern-

ing money 1. That it is a creature of legislation, and that it does not matter of what material it is made-that a dollar may be made of paper as well as of silver or

2. That no dollar should be redeemable in any other kind of a dollar, but within a few years, and yet others apthat the promise of the government to pear to be awakening to a more vigorreceive it for all dues and the legal tender power are sufficient to make it good

be increased to about \$50 per capita. and control all the money of the coun-

have Be r at to lessue money. he gove money direct to the people, either at a low rate of interest or to employ the These qualities render its introduction die upon works of public improvement. tal savings banks, for the safe deposit

of the earnings of the people.

The Principle Is Popular. We campot call to mind a single in-

hip of any public utility has other. cently submitted to the voters municipality that such proposion defeated. The fact ballhe rapid increase in public favor principle of public ownership of utilities. And why not, since a not an instance on record where of this principle has not proven g y and beneficial to the pub-

a (Cal.) News. it ity I time-when borning gas dar his sig for.

everythin, wastoves. Da

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS ARE MADE IN THE SOUTH.

Gardens in South Carolina Produce a Superior Article at Twenty-five Per Cent. Profit-A New and Growing Industry for the Southland,

Some years ago a few far-seeing men of the Southern States looked far enough ahead to see that cotton would not always be king, and opened to discussion the problem of raising tea. At that time cotton was king, and there was no denying it, so the effort to create an interest in tea raising proved abortive. In less than fifteen years came a great war in which the South was swept clean as by a hurricane. One result of the war, minor perhaps, besides some of the other results, was that cotton was dethroned. Into the new South was introduced other forms of agriculture, and not only that, but manufactures which the South beretofore had despised with pride in its 'splendid isolation."

And now, a generation after the war has closed, after King Cotton has been deposed, Southerners themselves have cution of the constitutional guarantee taken up the eniture of tea in earnest, bound to make it contribute to the general prosperity of that section of the country. A leader among these leaders is Prof. Charles U. Shepard, of Pineburst, Summerville, S. C., and in a pubin Washington he tells of the success of his experiment.

Since he has made a profit of 25 per experiments and put in with the solid unsightly and costly and frequently unis seven years since he first reported the outlay of time, labor and money debates and actions of the members in on the operations on the Pinchurst es- could hardly prove burdensome; and

of the leaf in the factory.

The cost of production of teas in this country is high, owing to the comparative dearness of labor. This must be met by a greater productiveness in the field, by the substitution of machinery for hand labor in the factory, and by the manufacture of varieties of teas



TEA NURSERY IN JULY.

which, from inherent chemical causes. cannot be brought from the Orlegt.

Fitting Out Garden Corners. There is a large class of people who might profitably add the cuitivation of lication of the agricultural department | ten to that of flowers and vegetables, filling out the corners of their gardens omplishments that will endure. It reliable fences. Cultivated in this way,

there are none out of employment and THE CULTURE OF TEA. ful. But the nature of the demand in- himself a respectable meal. The peasdicates a decided preference for the ant sits down to dinner cooked by the taste and qualifies of green, i. e., not hand of his wife or daughter-in-law, oxidized, tens, and should stimulate us In large establishments the cooks are to supply in its stend a pure, wholesome invariably men. If all a dozen coolles article of the same type. Unfortunate- will squat round a bucket of steaming ly, green teas can as yet be made by rice and from four to six small savory hand only; they represent cheap Ori- dishes of stewed cabbage, onlons, ental labor, and in the lower and me- scraps of fat pork, cheap fish, etc. They dium grades competition by American fill their bowls, at discretion from the manufacture is well-nigh impossible. bucket. They help themselves discreet-Black teas can be made by machinery | iy with their chop-sticks from the vain almost every step after the delivery rious relishes provided. On ordinary occasions even a wealthy Chinaman will sit down to some such simple fare. served indeed on a table instead of on the ground, but in almost equally simple style. It is only when a banquet is substituted for the usual meal that enting is treated seriously as a fine art. in a manner worthy its importance to the human race. Then the guests will assemble between 2 and 4 in the afternoon and will remain steadily at the table until any hour from 10 to midnight.

> A Place Where Most of Our Jewetry Is Made.

Providence, R. I., has the largest silverware factory in the world, the largest screw factory, the largest manufactory for small tools and the largest file works. Perhaps it is especially unique in producing more jewelry than any other city in the United States. says the Nashville American, and nearly as much as all the rest of the country combined. There is no city which possesses so many separate and distinct shops for the manufacture of a single commodity as Providence does and home fields with tea bushes, as for the manufacture of jewelry. There they do in China, or substituting use- are at least 250 separate factories decent, on his venture the undertaking is ful as well as ornamental evergreen voted to the making of gold, silver, entitled to be taken out of the class of hedges of that plant for the present rolled-plated, electroplated and brass jewelry and novelties. In addition, the auxillary industries for furnishing supplies of special labor to the jewelry factories number more than seventy-five. tate. He says that it seems probable as one result, the household should be Many of the leweiry shops are small, gradually restricted until it can not be from the facts so far gathered that the able to supply its own tea-pure, employing only ten or a dozen hands,

A HUMAN HIVE.

are known to exist. On one side of this rare and curious coin is a picture of the sun rising over a mountain, surrounded by the legend, "Nova Eboraca Columbia Excelsior." Below is the name of the designer, "Brasher." The other side has the original form of the national motto, "Unum E Pluribus." There is a heraldic engle, on one wing of which are the letters "E. B.," the designer's initials. These coins are worth about \$500. The last one sold brought

82.50 to 86.25.

land family ever since it was coined. The five-dollar gold piece of 1822 is a rare coin. At one time only two were said to be in existence, one in the Philadelphia mint, the other in Boston, but a third was picked up in a New York money changer's shop a few years ago.

\$527. It had belonged to an old Mary-

OTHERS ARE COMMON.

One Billion of Cents Now in Use - Phil-

ply the Great Demand.

600,000 cents in circulation.

adelphia Mint Turns Out About

4,000,000 of Them a Month to Sup-

The demand for 1-cent pieces is s

great that the Philadelphia mint is

compelled to turn out nearly 4,000,000

a month to keep up the supply. There

are at present something like 1,000,-

If you want to exchange a hundred-

dollar bill for cents you would get ten

good, large bags full of coppers. Nickel

and copper coins have no mint marks.

neither have coins issued at the Phila-

delphia mint. Collectors often pay high

prices for coins bearing certain mint

marks which otherwise would not have

been worth more than their face value.

for circulation bear the date 1793. They

are of six varieties, and are valued at

Very rare are the New York doub-

loon, coined in 1787, of which only five

The first United States cents struck

"I was afraid at first that it might be a counterfeit," said the collector of coins who happened to spy it. The man was so delighted to secure it that before leaving the shop he brought several other coins which he didn't want. He paid only \$6 for it. The same day be received an offer of \$250; later \$450 was offered by another gentleman; \$600 by another one, but the gentleman, at last accounts, was holding it for \$1,000. One of the most sought after colonial earth. coins is the Highly copper. It was struck in 1737 by Samuel Highly, who was a physician and a blacksmith at Granby, Conn. He got the copper from a mine near by and shaped the coin at his forge.

About nine years ago a silver shekel was found in Texas which dates back o 142 B. C. Its intrinsic value is about 50 cents; its value to collectors \$5,000. One of the erliest known coins is a drachm of ancient Aegina, coined about 700 B. C. Its intrinsic value is 30 cents; its market value \$7.

STRANGE LAKES IN PERU.

Instead of Surface Outlets They Have Maelstroms that Swallow Bonts. in the world, the Southern Railroad of ployes. Peru drops down into the Lagunillas, or lake region of the Cordilleras, where, 14.250 feet above the sea, is a grou of large lakes of very cold, pure water, without inlet or outlet. They receive the drainage of the surrounding hills and conceal it somewhere, but there is no visible means of its escape. A fringe of ice forms around the edges of the lakes every night the year round. yet they contain an excellent variety of fish, called the pejerray, which is caught near the shore, and sold at Puna and in other neighboring towns. The two largest lakes. Saracocha and eign countries for her supplies of leath-Cachipascana, with several smaller et, there being only two tanneries ones in the same neighborhood, are worthy of the name in the country. owned by the family of Mr. Romana of Arequipa, who has just been elected

President of Peru. He owns immense

tracts of land in this locality, with

thousands of sheep, cattle, Hamas, alpacas and vicunas, which are herded upon it. A curious phenomenon about the lakes is that they keep at the same level all the time, regardless of the dry and rainy seasons. No amount of rain will make any difference with their depth, which, however, in the center is unknown. And this adds to the awe and mystery with which they are regarded by the Indians. There are no boats upon the lakes, except a few small balsas, or rafts, made of bundles of straw, which keep very close to the shore, for fear of being drawn into whirlpools that are said to exist in the senter. There is some foundation for this fear, for only two or three years ago a balsa containing five men disappeared in the darkness, and was never heard of again. Of course, it may have tipped over and its occupants have been paralyzed by the cold water | 000 seeds of blue grass, 1.421,000 of in an ordinary way. But their bodies never were discovered, nor did the 000 of red clover and 243,000 of afalfa, balsa ever float to shore. Therefore the people think the whole party was lured into a maelstrom and swallowed up

by the mysterious waters. The whirlpool near the center of Lake Popo which receives the waters of Lake Titleaca, is well known, and hundreds of men have lost their lives by venturing too near it. Boats that are drawn into the current are whirled swiftly around a few times and then disappear. For the protection of navigators the government of Bolivia has anchored a lot of buoys in Lake Popo, underground outflow from all of these lakes. It is claimed that articles which son City, have afterward been picked up on the somewantles; or about the easoned near Africa, and exceful ob vers say that on the beach in that eality are frequently found corn- setts, New Jersey, Connecticul talks, reeds and other debris which do mont. t grow on the coast, but are found in

RIDER HAGGARD'S BROTHER. ird Tale of the Battle of an Eagle

at abundance among the interior

and a Lobster. entenant Colonel Andrew C. P. gard, an elder brother of Rider gard, the novelist, recently returnom a trip to Newfoundland, and of a remarkable sight he saw sitting on the seashore with a with whom he had been fishing lmon in the Terra Nova river. ad been watching for some time amount to something.

COINSTHAT ARE RARE the evolutions of a white-headed eagle. called by the Newfoundlanders a "grip." After soaring round in several. circles above and in front of them the SOME OLD ONES ARE VALUABLE. eagle suddenly dashed down into a pool of water near them on the beach, and reappeared holding an enormous lob-

ster in his talons. It was an old lobster, with a huge claw, white with baruncles. The eagle had him clutched firmly around the back, and at first the huge claw hung helplessly down, the barnacles shining white in the sunlight. This was only for a second, though. The ripples on the recently disturbed pool had not yet died away when the captive lobster suddenly awoke to the seriousness of the situation, and to think was to act. Up moved the great white barnacled claw until it seized the eagle round the neck. There was a furious fluttering and beating of the eagle's wings, a meloucholy squawk from his choking throat, and then, tumbling and rolling head over heels in the air in a confused mass, down came eagle and lobster again splash back into the pool.

The two spectators of the scene rushed forward, thinking that they could perhaps in some way secure both combatants, for the splashing of the conflict continued in the simllow water. But they had hardly time to pick up astone apiece to throw at the cagle before the lobster, feeling himself at home again, let go his held. With his neck all torn and devoid of feathers, away flew the bedraggled eagle, in most melancholy guise, to a neighboring cliff, while the lobster, to give Colonel Haggards own words, "still brandishing his enormous claw in defiance. remained smiling at the bottom of the



America has 20% female lawyers, The use of the fan originated in China

Persia first grew the cherry, the peach and the plum.

Our clocks and sun dials were invented in the Orient. One-fourth of the inhabitants of the

Argentine Republic are Italians. Sixteen ounces of gold are sufficient to gild a wire that would encircle the

Denver, Colo., has more bleveles in proportion than any other city in the country. Although her busband is worth \$25,-

ily cooking. Russia is making a vigorous effort to supplant the United States as the butcher for England.

000,000, Mrs. Paul Kruger does the fam-

One thousand vessels cross the Atlantic Ocean regularly each month and

some of them twice a month. The value of hogs is \$165,272,770, more than the total amount deposited

in all the saving banks in the country. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rallway Company will try a plan-From Crucero Alto, the highest town of a co-operative grocery for its em-

The average life of a car wheel is gen years. It requires 1,200,000 new whee each year to replace those worn the service. The woman who invented satched

tom paper bags was offered \$20,000 a the patent before she could get away from Washington. Eggs as an article of diet were first

used by the Malaccans, and when we speak of Shanghai chickens we but mention an Asiatic name.

Japan has to rely entirely upon for-

In America the ministry is being more used as a profession by women than the law. There are about 300 women ministers in the United States. Six hundred and fifty thousand pounds of ten are consumed in Britain every day, which gives 5,200 gallons a minute, night and day, throughout the year.

Sprinkling railroad tracks with crude petroleum to keep down the dust has been abandoned. Live sparks from locomotives set fire to the oil and caused much damage. During the exposition in Paris next

year there will be ninety-two omnibus lines and 1,500 vehicles, performing 25,-000 journeys a day and capable of transporting 1,028,000 passengers.

Tacoma proposes to use salt water for sprinkling the streets. Sea water does not dry so quickly us fresh water. with the result that one load of it is equal to three loads of fresh water.

Investigations made officially in Illinois show that a pound includes 2,185,timothy, 863,000 of white clover, 153,-

Austrian women can be seen in the best restaurants with a huge glass of beer standing a foot high on the table in front of them, and they consume the liquor with ease and evident enjoy-

Over 70,000,000 pounds of poultry and nearly 36,000,000 dozen of eggs, produced in Missouri, were handled by transportation companies last year, the aggregate cash returns for which were

London capitalists are laterested in and boatmen who observe them are in the proposal to lay a cable from Vanno danger. There is supposed to be an couver, B. C., to Skaguay, Alaska, to connect with the telegraph line by Daw-

have been thrown into their waters. The area of the Transvar de, as in druce and the combined areas of the Pennsylvania, New York,

Though Russin is one of the lumber-producing countries world, considerable quantities of 700 wood, such as eablast work wood rosewood, mahoguny, etc., are importe

Maine Sardines.

The output of sardines on the Maine coast is likely to be increased from 900. 000 cans in 1808 to 2,000,000 cans this year, in consequence of the introduction of a new canning machine

One of the real pleasant disappoin ments in life is to have one's kin fina



United States in two ways. One is by capital sufficient to carry the work to a United States. The other is to grow tea for home use in the farm garden. is probably no place in the United and trrigation should where possible be provided for in growing ten.

The experiment at Summerville, on ginning it was wisely on a small scale. As for the street car service, the fare but has gradually been increased until view, viz., to determine whether com-And with what financial result? In mercial tea may be profitably grown mate and labor.

> One of the most productive of the Summerville gardens is that called the Rose garden. The output of green leaffrom it has been: Crop of 1892, 56 pounds; crop of 1803, 81 pounds; crop of 1894, 151 pounds; erop of 1895, 333 pounds; erop of 1896, 600 pounds; erop of 1897, 648 pounds; crop of 1898, nearly 1,200 pounds. One thousand two hundred and sixty pounds of green leaf will afford 300 pounds of standard Pinehurst black tea. But the "Rose Garden" s not to be regarded as an exceptional larger gardens, also formerly pineywoods ponds, planted with Darjeeling seedlings, promise successful rivalry ous productiveness.

Without undue endeavor, Prof. Shep-3. That the volume of money should pard sold his crop of 1898, about 3,000 try, and that no corporation should profit of about 25 per cent. The Pinehurst black tea has a distinctly characslow. But it has niways proved a diffi-6. The People's party believes in poss cult matter to change the taste of tea consumers; notably so in the introduc-

> chiefly made of inferior leaf, highly York Press. colored with Prussian blue, and faced with powdered soapstone, etc., so as to hide all natural defects, it cannot be

country.

As these little tea gardens are tended and multiply factories will be Is it because Americans are lacking point where the product can be offered established in each neighborhood for value of material used, \$5,500,000; the larger manufacture of commercial dens surrounding may be brought and sold, precisely as canning factories and dairies consume the surplus production

of fruit and milk One feature in the cultivation of tea has only to be stated to appeal to every one who plants, namely, that the season for gathering the leaf lasts in this climate for six months. Thus a crop is not dependent for at least partial success upon the weather of any one or two months, as is so apt to be the case with most of the objects of the husbandman's labor and solicitude.

For the present it will be wiser to limit the production of tea in the South to the better grades, such as retal! Av from 50 cents to \$1 per pound. The is from 1 to 2 cents. The service is first | now over fifty acres have been planted | greater cost of unskilled labor in this in tea. When the plants arrive at full country than in the Orient should conbearing the yield should be at least stitute a smaller fraction of the total 10,000 pounds of high-grade tea; and expense if the product commands a



ROLLING AND DRYING ROOM.

higher price. Other things being equal. the quality of any tea depends on the "fineness" of the leaf plucked. If only the tiny, tender, youngest lenf be pickresult, nor of difficult imitation. Two ed, the quantity of the crop must be comparatively small; but its quality will be decidedly superior to that obtained by "coarse" plucking, which also embraces the older, larger and necessarily tougher leaves.

Problem of Cheap Labor, Leaf-plucking demands the careful attention of the tea grower. It is a pounds, as also about 500 pounds of the light employment, suitable for women 4. That the government should issue crop of the previous year (which had and children, but they must be taught been bought to maintain pricess, at a pariently and their work must be scrutinized strictly. At Pinchurst colored children do the picking, and very satis ple's party believes that teristic flavor, and, like some of the factorily. A free school is maintained ent should issue paper choicer Oriental teas, its liquor has for them; every pupil of suitable age more strength than its color indicates, and size is required to pick; others are excluded from the gardens. Regular attendance and betterd sciolineare thus secured. But otherwise, there would be no difficulty in securing an ample tion of Ceylon tea into Great Britain. farce, as the wages earned prove in the mother country of its producers, themselves a sufficient attraction. The Nevertheless there has been a stendily older children earn from 30 to 50 cents increasing demand for Pinchurst tea. a day; the younger one in proportion. ce where the proposition of public and a great many people will drink no The tea gardens are picked twenty times a season, or once every ten days. Green ten also is made at Pinehurst, and it takes three days for the average and has attracted keen interest in the force of twenty children to make the trade. There is probably a greater destround of the gardens. The more inmand in the United States for green dustrious and skillful pick from ten to marked with increasing age. Between than black tea. At present, a large twenty pounds of fresh leaf a day. It amount of sophisticated green ten is takes four and a fifth pounds of fresh 5.4, and above 65 at 0.4, instead of 8.2. consumed in this country. As it is leaf to make one of dry leaf. New But these are not the only affections to

> A Nation of Cooks. There is scarcely an individual in immediate withdrawal from their regarded as either nutritions or health- China who is not competent to cook work.

ownership should succeed in Scotland able in the warmer portions of the wishy-washy, often far from cheap, in one case 1,400. By the State census of 1895 the capital invested in this industry in Providence is \$12,000,000; average number of hands employed 7,000; annual wages paid, \$3,500,000; value of annual products, \$14,000,000. tea, whither the products of the gar- Had these figures been taken in 1898 they would have been at least 33 per cent. more. In almost every case the shops have been started by poor men with small capital, and as a result of success there has arisen a large class of well-to-do people, neither rich nor poor, but prosperous and contented.

MALADIES OF TELEGRAPHERS. Subject to Tuberculosis, Heart Trouble and Brain Congestion.

"Telegraph operators are kept in a constant state of cerebral tension," says Mr. Hua, President of the Railway and Telegraph Workers' Union, "They are exposed to a great number of maladies, and it can well be said that their work is dangerous. A telegraph operator reads better with his ears taan with his eyes. He carries out an essentially mental operation by using the nerves of hearing. This faculty is consequently highly developed in his case. In the ordinary work of reading twenty words a minute the telegraph operator must distinguish 150 alternate strokes or intervals, and when there s a rush of work this figure can go as high as 450. There is also the transforming the sounds into visible symbols, or writing, which implies another mental process. And whereas the normal amount of varied sensatory Impulses per minute is 120, the telegraph

Without taking extreme cases into onsideration, it may be said that the sense of hearing in a telegraph operator is two and a half times more powerful than in an ordinary individual. Again, in telegraphy the continuity of the nervous stimulation, the monotony of sounds and the fixity of attention are further causes of exhaustion. It is found also that during forced work the telegraph operator's breathing is affected, his heart's action precipitated and his brain congested. As a result of these phenomena it is noticeable that a general decline of the organism follows, ending in tuberculosis." According to Mr. Hull, the ordinary

perator has to accomplish 150 to 450.

death rate for tuberculosis is 13.8; that of telegraph operators is 46.6, And what is true of tuberculosis applies to other affections of the respiratory organs. The general death rate for the latter is 3.5, but it rises to 18.4 among elegraph operators between 15 and 25 years of age, to 23.1 between 25 and 35 years of age, instead of 4.9, and to 12, estead of 5.3, between the ages of 25 and 45. From 45 years upward it declines, being 4.3, instead of 5.3, but this diminution is very delusive, seeing that it is due to the elimination of the weak members who have died off in the preceding years. It becomes more 55 and 60 it stands at 0.5, instead of which telegraph operators are liable. The nervous tension which they endure often gives rise to a state requiring